September 14, 1774. NUMB. 2386.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A PROCLAMATION.

TO all the pretty Girls and Boys,
That live in our Town,
This Proclamation I addreſs,
In Hopes of great Renown.
When GEORGE our King firſt fill'd his Throne,
He thus increas'd his Fame,
In Imita-ti-on of him,
I mean to do the ſame.
For you ſhould think that I am like
Unto our Sovereign King,
And ſo indeed I really am
As like as any Thing.
Therefore to you, my Subjects dear,
Theſe loving Lines I write,
In Hopes that you will read the ſame,
And therein take Delight.
Would you be counted wiſe and great,
Shun ev'ry Thing that's ill,
And evermore *ſubmit yourſelves*
Obedient to *my Will.*
Devoutly make GOD's ſacred Law
The ſtanding Rule of Life,
Avoid Deceit, Hypocriſy,
Sedi-ti-on and Strife.
Each Night, before you go to Bed,
Be ſure your Pray'rs to ſay,
And thank the Lord for all the Good
Of the preceding Day.
And that you ſtill may keep in Mind
Theſe Rules, which I lay down,
I now command the School-maſters
And Uſhers of the Town—
That they, in their reſpective Schools,
May ever watchful be,
To train the Youth to *my Commands*,
In ſtrict Conformity.
All naughty Boys you muſt correct,
With Birch and Ferril too,
For, *ſpare the Rod, and ſpoil the Child*,
A Saying is moſt true.
How can you hope that Heav'n will bleſs
The Saplins of this Land,
If you to Refor-ma-ti-on
Lend not your helping Hand.
And furthermore, ye Children dear,
I ſolemnly declare
That if you will *obedient* be,
My *Favours* you ſhall ſhare.
You ſhall have Cakes and Sugar-plumbs,
And many Things beſide;
You ſhall be dreſs'd in Tunicks fine,
On Cock-horſe for to ride.
But if you ſhould *rebellious* prove,
For all that do amiſs,
I keep at *Home* a monſtrous *Rod*,
A *Rod*, well ſoak'd in P---.
And now GOD proſper GEORGE, our King,
And grant him long to live:
From SALEM's *Council-Chamber* I
Theſe WISE Inſtructions give.

To the Perſon who ſigns himſelf TRANQUILLUS.

SIR,

I AM much ſurprized at your publiſhing, in the laſt week's Gazette, an extract from the works of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon upon rebellion. It would be well for every writer, or publiſher of extracts, clearly to underſtand what he is about, before he preſents his labours to the public, or takes upon him to point out to what times they are ſuited. I would recommend openneſs and ingenuity to every man on this, as on every other occaſion, and that he ſhould publicly avow and boldly declare his intentions. America would not at this day have reaſon to lament her unhappy ſituation, nor the virtue of her children be ſubjected to ſo ſevere a trial, had every man, who thought fit to buſy himſelf in her affairs, acted with openneſs and ſincerity. The privilege of ſcreening yourſelf under a fictitious ſignature, muſt be a ſufficient inducement for you to declare your ſentiments with the utmoſt freedom and explicitude, if they flow from an honeſt heart. And what muſt be the complexion of that man's heart, who can wilfully endeavour to pervert the judgment of his neighbour, by concealing evil and miſchievous deſigns under the ſpecious covering of ſolicitude and anxiety for the public welfare? I would not willingly ſuſpect Mr. Tranquillus of ſiniſter deſigns in his publication; but yet I cannot help calling upon him to act like an honeſt man, and openly to avow his intentions; for tho' the extract be Addiſon's, yet the publiſhing it, as applicable to the preſent times, ſeems ſtrange and unaccountable. Had you publiſhed it in the year 45, or on occaſion of the maſſacre of the Proteſtants in Ireland, Addiſon would doubtleſs have helped you out in your ſentiments. But though, thank Providence, we are not yet reduced to the neceſſity of contending with the ſword, yet inſurrections among a people, to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions; to throw off a tyranny that makes *property precarious*, and *life painful*; to preſerve their *laws and religion* to themſelves and their poſterity, are excuſed by Addiſon himſelf, when no other means are left for the ſecurity of every thing that is dear and valuable to rational creatures. By the frame of our conſtitution, the duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; and as the ſafety of the community is the ultimate end and deſign of government, when this, inſtead of being preſerved, is manifeſtly deſtroyed, civil ſocieties are excuſable before God and man, if they endeavour to preſerve themſelves from ſo miſerable a condition. For in this caſe, government becomes an evil inſtead of a bleſſing, and is not at all preferable to a ſtate of anarchy and mutual independance.

I readily agree with you, Sir, that the crime of rebellion is of the deepeſt dye, and in every civil war, doubtleſs one ſide or the other are rebels; but if that be the only government pleaſing to God or uſeful to man, which maintains the peace, ſafety and happineſs of the people, and if no good reaſon can be aſſigned to induce any rational creature to become a member of that community which denies theſe bleſſings to its members, then I would aſk, who are the rebels in any conteſt of the kind, the governors who abuſe the truſt repoſed in them, and exerciſe the delegated power of the people to their hurt; or the governed, who attempt to protect themſelves againſt the abuſe of that power?

If ſubjection is only due to a legal exertion of power, and if power ought only to be employed for the good of the community, then he alone is chargeable with rebellion, who uſes the power he poſſeſſes to the hurt of the people, and not the people, who oppoſe every illegal exertion of that power.

The happineſs and good of the people is the only law by which every conteſt between the ſupreme magiſtrate and the people is or ought to be tried; and the party tranſgreſſing againſt that law are the rebels againſt the conſtitution. If this be true, there is a ſtrong preſumption againſt the ſupreme magiſtrate and his creatures, in every conteſt of this nature; for it is ſcarcely credible that the community would revolt from that power which they knew to be exerted for their good; or that they would withdraw their allegiance from the governor, who exerciſed the authority with which they had inveſted him, purely for their ſervice. Governors were made for the people, and not the people for the governors, and therefore it is unlawful for a governor to act againſt the people, but very lawful for the people to act againſt the governor, whenever his conduct tends to diſtreſs them.

The duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; the government therefore which withholds protection, forfeits allegiance. What, then, does that government forfeit, which protects, only that it may plunder?

The ſovereign Ruler of the univerſe, who has made of one blood all nations which dwell on the face of the earth, and who regards all men equally as his children, muſt be exceedingly affronted with the man, who attempts any thing againſt the welfare and happineſs of his people, merely becauſe he has the power in his hands; and therefore you often read of the cries of the people under oppreſſion entering the ears of the Lord of armies; but I queſtion whether you ever read of the cries of princes or their minions entering his ears on a ſimilar occaſion.

The omnipotence of parliament, the power of Great-Britain, and the dread of her armies and navies, have been often ſounded in our ears; but, for my part, ſo long as I can lift up my ſoul in prayer to the Ruler of the univerſe, with a conſciouſneſs of the juſtneſs of the cauſe of America, I ſhould not fear to encounter with her utmoſt terror, were things reduced to the laſt extremity, which I fervently pray to God may never be the caſe; but that He may inſpire the Gentlemen now ſitting in Congreſs with the wiſdom to adopt ſuch pacific meaſures, as may preſerve our invaluable privileges, and us with virtue effectually to execute them, and that Great-Britain and America may remain united in intereſt and affection until that happy period, when all wars and jealouſies ſhall ceaſe from the earth. PACIFICUS.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your publiſhing the following queries will pleaſe every man, who believes we are not in open rebellion.

A FEW QUERIES propoſed to TRANQUILLUS, by A LOYAL SUBJECT.

1ſt. WHAT induced you, at this time, to publiſh the extract upon rebellion from the writings of the celebrated Addiſon? Was it becauſe you believed that the preſent earneſt ſtruggle of North-America for her liberties is a rebellion, and that all who abhor and oppoſe the meaſures of the Miniſtry, are guilty of the horrid and complicated crimes of perjury, rapine, ſacrilege and murder,—nay, that a robber and murderer is, comparatively, an innocent man?

2d. Do you believe that our preſent King and his Miniſtry are the immediate vice-gerents of the King of Kings—that he approves of their conduct towards America—that the laws they have made are ſo ſalutary to the people of this continent, that they bear full evidence of ſupernatural wiſdom, and that therefore reſiſting them is a reſiſting of God, and offering an affront to the Sovereign of the Univerſe? If you believe this, ſpeak it plainly, and be pleaſed to be particularly explicit on the Boſton Port Bill—Shew how conſonant it is to the precepts of the Goſpel.

3d. Do you believe that the Delegates, now convened in this city, are ſuch as Cataline and his aſſociates—that their deſigns are rebellious and wicked, and that they only ſcreen their intentions from the public, by pretences of grievances of the higheſt kind—that they are chief rebels, who have been diſappointed in competition for the firſt offices in government, and ſuch as are involved in deſperate private debts and difficulties, which nothing could extricate them from but the ruin of that adminiſtration, which would not entruſt them with poſts of honour and profit—men who are afraid of public juſtice for paſt crimes, and ſtand condemned as traitors to their country—that they hope to find ſome account in the confuſion of it—and finally, that they are applauded only by the meaneſt of the rabble, who always delight in a change?

4th. Do you believe that the body of the people of North-America are juſtly to be compared to a mad man, who deals about his blows, and exerts himſelf in the moſt furious convulſions, while the diſtemper is upon him, and that the King and Parliament are to be compared to a good man, who in health, ſtrength and ſound reaſon, is exerting himſelf for the good and welfare of the poor deluded creature?

5th. Are not the inhabitants of North-America in the very ſituation, which, even in the judgment of your celebrated author, juſtifies inſurrections among the people, to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions, to throw off tyranny, &c. yet notwithſtanding, where do you ſee the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing as inſurrection? Have not the enemies of the town of Boſton declared they were peaceable beyond what they could have imagined?

6th. Do you believe that the King and Britiſh Parliament have the power of altering the nature of things; and that an act of theirs, like the Pope's Bull, can ſanctify wickedneſs; and therefore, if they ſhould take it into their heads to ſend over troops to put us to the ſword as rebels, although we are conſcious of our being as faithful to his Majeſty as thoſe who are the immediate inſtruments of his vengeance, yet, nevertheleſs, do you think any means to ſave our lives would affront the God of Heaven, and call down his vengeance upon us?

Be open and candid. Give us your anſwers to theſe queries with plainneſs and ſincerity, then we ſhall be at no loſs to determine, whether your publication proceeded from the weakneſs of your head, or the wickedneſs of your heart.

SILK FACTORY.

THOSE Perſons who are Candidates for *Premiums* for raiſing *Cocoons* and reeling *Raw-Silk*, agreeable to the Conditions formerly publiſhed by the Managers of the Filature, for the Year 1774, are deſired to produce proper Certificates reſpecting the ſame, on or before the 15th Day of October next, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any Premiums.

Cheſter, September 12, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other the ELECTORS, for the Borough and County of CHESTER,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my acknowledgments for the favours done, in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by, Your aſſured friend,

HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

FRANCIS WADE

BEING informed, by a number of his friends, that his old country cuſtomers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loſs to find him out, ſince his removal from his old brewery; he therefore thinks it neceſſary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his brewery, and dwelling, is now in Fourth-ſtreet, at the corner of Race-ſtreet, where his former cuſtomers, and thoſe that are inclined to deal with him, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of beer, for exportation or home conſumption, as uſual; and for the better conveniency of his cuſtomers down town, maſters of veſſels, ſhallopmen and others, by leaving their orders, at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, oppoſite Hamilton's wharff, near the Drawbridge, they may be ſerved as expeditious as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops, purchaſed as uſual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for ſeed. 3 *M.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry-alley; it is noted for one of the beſt ſtandings in the city for any kind of public buſineſs, and is a very convenient houſe, three ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault, large enough to contain ſeven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to ROBERT TAGGART.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, long viſage, ſmall legs, and hath a clumſy walk, wears his own ſhort brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt, without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket, without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, given to liquor; it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city Twenty Shillings, if within ten miles Thirty Shillings, twenty miles Forty Shillings, and if thirty miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 28, 1774.

All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

Charles Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 12, 1774.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that is well acquainted with the Fulling Buſineſs in all its Branches, or with Shearing and Preſſing, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to SAMUEL HARVEY. ¶

WANTED to PURCHASE or HIRE,

A YOUNG NEGROE WOMAN, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and would be likely to ſuit a Public Houſe in the Country. Any Perſon having ſuch a One to diſpoſe of, or to hire, may hear of a Purchaſer, or Employer, by enquiring of the PRINTERS hereof, or of RICHARD CHEYNEY, at the Sign of the King's Arms, in Downing's-Town, Cheſter County. *September* 7. 1774. †

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

B O S T O N, September 1.

A Town-meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-hall on Tueſday laſt, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a brick-yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tueſday fortnight, in order to receive the reports of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

The ſpirit of the people was never known to be ſo great ſince the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country, for hundreds of miles, are prepared, and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

Laſt Tueſday being the day the Superior Court was to be holden here, the Chief Juſtice, Peter Oliver, Eſq; and the other Juſtices of the ſaid Court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the High and Deputy Sheriffs, walked in proceſſion from the ſtate-houſe to the court-houſe, in Queen-ſtreet. When the Court were ſeated, and the uſual proclamations made, a liſt of the names of the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Grand Jurors, was preſented to them, and the Court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock Foreman, but he refuſing to be ſworn, and the queſtion being put to them all, ſeverally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refuſed; and being aſked whether they had any reaſons to offer for their thus refuſing; they anſwered they had, and that they were committed to writing; the Court requeſted to ſee them, but the Jurors refuſed giving the Court the original paper, unleſs they were firſt permitted to read it in Court, or, after reading, the Court would promiſe to return it to them again.

The Petit Jurors were then called for, and a liſt of their names being handed to the Court, they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland Foreman of the firſt jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the ſecond. Mr. Kneeland had the oath propoſed to him, which he declined taking, and being aſked for what reaſons, referred to a paper which he ſaid was drawn up with their unanimous conſent, and begged leave to read it to the Court. The Court refuſed to hear the paper read, and the oath was propoſed to each Juror in order, and declined as by the Foreman. Their reaſons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to the turn of Mr. Thomas Chaſe, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the Chief Juſtice that he might give his own reaſons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and ſaid that one of his reaſons was, that Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of that Court, ſtood impeached by the late hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, in their own name, and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and miſdemeanors.—Being aſked by the Chief Juſtice if he gave that as a reaſon for his refuſing to be ſworn, he anſwered "yes, that is one reaſon." The Court then called upon another of the Petit Jurors to be ſworn, but he refuſed, and referred to the paper for his reaſons, as aforeſaid. The Chief Juſtice then deſired the Court might peruſe the paper, which ſhould be returned to the Jurors again; which was agreed to, read and returned. The Court then propoſed the ſame condition to the Grand Jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered.

"BOSTON, *Auguſt* 30, 1774.

"COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

"WE who are returned by the ſeveral towns in this county, to ſerve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this preſent term, being actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a ſincere deſire to promote juſtice, righteouſneſs and good government, as being eſſential to the happineſs of the community, would now moſt gladly proceed to the diſcharge of the important duty required in that department, could we perſuade ourſelves that by doing thus, it would tend to our own reputation, or promote the welfare of our country: But when we conſider the dangerous inroads that have been made upon our civil conſtitution, the violent attempts now making to alter and annul the moſt eſſential parts of our Charter, granted by the moſt ſolemn faith of Kings, and repeatedly recognized by Britiſh Kings and Parliaments; while we ſee the open and avowed deſign of eſtabliſhing the moſt compleat ſyſtem of deſpotiſm in this province, and thereby reducing the free born inhabitants thereof to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery and bondage; we feel ourſelves neceſſarily conſtrained to decline being impannelled, for reaſons that we are ready to offer to the Court if permitted, which are as follow.

"First. Becauſe Peter Oliver, Eſq; who ſits as Chief Judge of this Court, has been charged with high crimes and miſdemeanors, by the late hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, the grand inqueſt of this province; of which crimes he has never been legally acquitted, but has been declared by that houſe to be unqualified to act as Judge of this Court.

"Secondly. Becauſe by a late act of the Britiſh Parliament, for altering the conſtitution of this province, the continuance of the preſent Judges of this Court, as well as the appointment of others, from the firſt day of July laſt, is made to depend ſolely on the King's pleaſure, vaſtly different from the tenure of the Britiſh Judges; and as we apprehend they now hold their places only in conſequence of that act, all the judicial proceedings of the Court will be taken as conceſſions to the validity of the ſame, to which we dare not conſent.

"Thirdly. Becauſe three of the Judges, being the major part of the Court, viz. the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; and William Brown, Eſq; by taking the oath of Counſellors, under authority of the aforeſaid act, are (as we are informed) ſworn to carry into execution all the late grievous acts of the Britiſh Parliament, among the laſt of which is one, made oſtenſibly for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in this province, but, as we fear, really for the impunity of ſuch perſons, as ſhall, under pretext of executing thoſe acts, murder any of the inhabitants thereof, which acts appear to us to be utterly repugnant to every idea of juſtice and common humanity, and are juſtly complained of throughout America, as highly injurious and oppreſſive to the good people of this province, and manifeſtly deſtructive of their natural, as well as conſtitutional rights.

"Fourthly. Becauſe we believe in our conſciences, that our acting in concert with a Court ſo conſtituted, and under ſuch circumſtances, would be ſo far betraying the juſt and ſacred rights of our native land, which were not the gift of Kings, but were purchaſed ſolely with the toil, the blood and treaſure of our worthy and revered anceſtors, and which we look upon ourſelves under the moſt ſacred and inviolable obligations to maintain, and to tranſmit whole and entire to our poſterity.

"Therefore we unanimouſly decline ſerving as Grand Jurors at this Court."

After the Court had read the papers, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Chief Juſtice, aſked them *ſeriatim*, if they would be ſworn, and every one refuſed. The Court ſaid they would conſider of their reaſons, and the Juries withdrew. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met, excluſive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpreſſible grief of their fellow-citizens, went on to ſuch buſineſs as is uſually tranſacted without Juries.

September 5. On Wedneſday laſt the new Divan (conſiſting of the wretched fugitives with whom the juſt indignation of their reſpective Townſmen, by a well deſerved expulſion, have filled this Capital) uſurped the ſeats round the Council Board in Boſton. Their deliberations have not hitherto tranſpired; and with equal ſecrecy, on Thurſday morning at half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the long wharff, and proceeded up Medford river, to Temple's farm, were they landed, and went to the powder-houſe on Quarry-hill, in Charleſtown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole ſtore there, and carried it to the caſtle.

A detachment from the corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field-pieces, which had lately been ſent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this expedition cauſed much ſpeculation, as ſome who were near the Governor gave out, that he had ſworn the Committee of Salem ſhould recognize or be impriſoned; nay, ſome ſaid they would be put on board the Scarborough, and ſent to England forthwith. The Committee of Boſton ſent off an expreſs after ten on Wedneſday evening, to adviſe their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming againſt them, who received their meſſage with great politeneſs, and returned an anſwer purporting their readineſs to receive any attack they might be expoſed to, for acting in purſuance to the laws and intereſt of their country as became men and chriſtians.

From theſe ſeveral hoſtile appearances the County of Middleſex took the alarm, and on Thurſday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, proviſion and ammunition, determining by ſome means to give a check to a power, which ſo openly threatened their deſtruction, and in ſuch a clandeſtine manner robbed them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning ſome thouſands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with ſticks, as they had left their fire arms, &c. at ſome diſtance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thurſday evening, and ſurrounded the Attorney-General's Houſe, who is alſo Judge of Admiralty on the new plan for Nova-Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a piſtol from a window, they broke ſome glaſs, but did little more miſchief. The company however, concerned in this, were moſtly boys and negroes, who ſoon diſperſed.

On perceiving the concourſe on Friday morning, the Committee of Cambridge ſent expreſs to Charleſtown, who communicated the intelligence to Boſton, and their reſpective Committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the firſt of the Boſton Committee came up, they found ſome thouſands of people aſſembled before the Court Houſe, and Judge Danforth ſtanding on the ſteps ſpeaking to the body, declaring in ſubſtance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and ſpent the greater part in the ſervice of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a ſtep lately taken by him ſo diſagreeable to his country, in which he conſcientiouſly had meant to ſerve them; but finding their general ſenſe againſt his holding a ſeat at the Council Board on the new eſtabliſhment, he aſſured them that he had reſigned ſaid office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconſiſtent with the Charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of ſaid declaration, he delivered the following certificate drawn up by himſelf, and ſign'd with his own hand, viz.

ALTHOUGH I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourſe of people, who aſſembled at Cambridge, that I had reſigned my ſeat at the Council Board, yet, for the further ſatisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that ſuch reſignation has actually been made, and that it is my full purpoſe not to be any way concerned as a Member of the Council at any time hereafter.

September 2, 1774. S. DANFORTH.

Judge Lee was alſo on the Court-houſe ſteps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms ſimilar to thoſe uſed by Judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration, alſo drawn up and ſigned by him, viz.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

AS great numbers of the inhabitants of the county are come into this town, ſince my ſatisfying thoſe who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the Governor at my reſignation, and being deſirous to give the whole county and province full ſatisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my reſignation of a ſeat in the new conſtituted Council, and my determination to give no further attendance. JOS. LEE.

Upon this a vote was called for, to ſee if the body was ſatisfied with the declarations and reſignations aboveſaid, and it paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would ſignify their abhorrence of mobs, riots and the deſtruction of private property, and paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Col. Phips, the High Sheriff of the county, then came before the Committee of the body, and complained that he had been hardly ſpoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charleſtown magazine to the ſoldiery; which the Committee candidly conſidered, and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the High Sheriff was excuſable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips alſo delivered the following declaration, by him ſubſcribed, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that ſhall be ſent me under the new acts of Parliament, for altering the conſtitution of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that I will recal the Venires that I have ſent out under the new eſtabliſhment. DAVID PHIPS.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

Which was accepted as ſatisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his Honour Lieutenant Governor Oliver ſet off from Cambridge to Boſton, and informed Governor Gage of the true ſtate of matters, and the buſineſs of the people; which, as his Honour told the Admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promiſing to return in two hours, and confer further with them on his own circumſtances as Preſident of the Council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the Committee, and ſignified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz. that as the commiſſions of Lieutenant Governor and Preſident of the Council ſeemed tacked together, he ſhould undoubtedly incur his Majeſty's diſpleaſure if he reſigned the latter, and pretended to hold the former; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held conſtitutionally, he begged he might not be preſſed to incur the diſpleaſure at the inſtance of a ſingle county, while any other Counſellor held on the new eſtabliſhment. Aſſuring them, however, that in caſe the mind of the whole province, collected in Congreſs or otherwiſe, appeared for his reſignation, he would by no means act in oppoſition to it. This ſeemed ſatisfactory to the Committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the body, when Commiſſioner Hallowell came through the town on his way to Boſton. The ſight of that obnoxious perſon ſo inflamed the people, that in a few minutes above 160 horſemen were drawn up, and proceeded in purſuit of him on full gallop. Captain Gardner of Cambridge firſt began a parley with one of the foremoſt, which cauſed them to halt till he had delivered his mind very fully in diſſuaſion of the purſuit, and was ſeconded by Mr. Deavens of Charleſtown, and Dr. Young of Boſton. They generally obſerved, that the object of the body's attention that day ſeemed to be the reſignation of unconſtitutional Counſellors, and that it might introduce confuſion into the proceedings of the day, if any thing elſe was brought upon the carpet till that important buſineſs was finiſhed; and in a little time the gentlemen diſmounted their horſes and returned to the body. But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely eſcape, as one Gentleman of a ſmall ſtature puſhed on before the general Body, and followed him, who made the beſt of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. -------- overtook and ſtopt him in his chaiſe. Mr. Hollowell ſnapped his Piſtol at him, but could not diſengage himſelf till he quitted the chaiſe, and mounted his ſervant's horſe, on which he drove into Boſton with all the ſpeed he could make, till the horſe failing within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he ſpread conſternation, telling them he was purſued by ſome thouſands, who would ſoon be in Town, and deſtroy all the friends of Government before them. A Gentleman in Boſton, obſerving the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the Town the alarm was communicated to Dr. Roberts, then at Charleſtown Ferry, who having a fleet horſe, brought the news in a few minutes to the Committee then at dinner; the intelligence was inſtantly diffuſed, and the People, whoſe arms were neareſt, ſent Perſons to bring them, while horſemen were diſpatched both ways, to gain more certain advice of the true ſtate of the ſoldiery.—A greater fervor and reſolution probably never appeared among any troops. The diſpatch ſoon returning, and aſſuring the Body that the Soldiers ſtill remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they reſumed their buſineſs with ſpirit, and reſolved to leave no unconſtitutional Officer within their reach in poſſeſſion of his Place.

On this the Committee aſſembled again, and drew up the paper, of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the Body delivered it to Lieut. Governor Oliver to ſign, with which he complied, after obtaining their conſent to add the latter clauſe, implying the force by which he was compelled to do it.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

I THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his Majeſty to a ſeat at the Council Board, upon and in conformity to the late act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better regulation of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which being a manifeſt infringement of the Charter Rights and Privileges of this people, I do hereby, in conformity to the commands of the Body of this county now convened, moſt ſolemnly renounce and reſign my ſeat at ſaid unconſtitutional board, and hereby firmly promiſe and engage, as a man of honour and a Chriſtian, that I never will hereafter, upon any terms whatſoever, accept a ſeat at ſaid Board, on the preſent novel and oppreſſive plan of government.

My houſe at Cambridge being ſurrounded by about four thouſand people, in compliance with their commands I ſign my name. THOMAS OLIVER.

Mr. Maſon, Clerk of the County of Middleſex, alſo engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of Parliament impairing our Charter.

The Gentlemen from Boſton, Charleſtown and Cambridge, having provided ſome refreſhment for their greatly fatigued brethren, they chearfully accepted it, took leave and departed in high good humour and well ſatisfied.

It is ſaid it was propoſed in the Divan laſt Wedneſday, that the inhabitants of this town ſhould be diſarmed, and that ſome of the new-fangled Counſellors conſented thereto, but happily a majority was againſt it.—The report of this extraordinary meaſure having been put in execution by the Soldiery was propagated through the country, with ſome other exaggerated ſtories, and, by what we are told, if theſe reports had not been ſoon contradicted, we ſhould by this time have had 40 or 50,000 men from the country (ſome of whom were on the march) appeared for our relief.

The Seleƈtmen of Wrentham have publiſhed a notification, offering a reward of Sixty Dollars for the diſcovery of the perſons, who, about five weeks paſt, broke open the Powder-houſe there, and carried off ſix half-barrels of powder, about 1300 flints, and a quantity of lead.

Governor Gage has at length laid his hand on private property, ſo far as to deny one caſk of powder to be delivered out of the powder houſe on any condition whatever.

On Saturday afternoon four large field pieces were dragged by the ſoldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city.

Same afternoon the Lively frigate, of 20 guns, came to her moorings in the Ferry-way, between Boſton and Charleſtown.

We are able to aſſure the public, from good authority, that Iſaac Winſlow, Eſq; one of the lately appointed Counſellors, waited on Governor Gage laſt Monday, when he made an abſolute and full reſignation of his place at the Board; ſince which he has not appeared in Council, but given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that he never will act in that ſtation: Several of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen, who have appeared foremoſt in the cauſe of their country's liberties, have paid their compliments to him on account of his reſignation.

We alſo have it from good authority, that laſt Saturday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Treaſurer Gray likewiſe reſigned his ſeat at the Council Board.

We are told that 20 out of the 36 new appointed Counſellors (excluſive of Mr. Palmer, who is abſent from the Province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamus's were received) have either refuſed to take the oath, or have ſince reſigned their ſeats at that unconſtitutional Board.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that ſince the Act for Tarring and Feathering has been *repealed*, there have been more reſignations, and other conceſſions of individuals to the ſenſe of THE BODY, than when that Act was in its greateſt force.———A proof that wiſer meaſures are adopted, or more efficacious remedies applied.

N E W - Y O R K, September 8.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 16, 1774.

"I received yours, and it afforded me very great ſatisfaction to hear that you are ſo well determined in all the Colonies; but a report prevails in London, that New-York will not aſſiſt Boſton, for they conſider them as a ſett of refractory rebels, &c.

"The Lord Mayor, High Sheriff, and Common Council, have done all in their power to ſave themſelves and

you; but their only hopes are now, that you will ſave them by preſerving yourſelves.

"As the honour and ſafety of all America are at ſtake, I hope in God that you may act with fidelity to each other; by which means you will convince the world that you are worthy the privileges you enjoy. America ſeems to be the only place where public honeſty and public virtue are to be found on earth; all other places are ſunk into a ſtate of abject diſtreſs and bondage.

"The very thoughts of your Congreſs alarm your enemies more than every thing elſe—It is expected that they will remonſtrate againſt the Canada Bill, &c.

"Captain B—— wrote a letter to his friend in London, that has alarmed them conſiderably. The K— has ſeen it, and it is intended to buy him off.———They hope to ſilence every body of any influence by ſuch vile means; but I truſt they will be diſappointed."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated July 18.

"A gentleman is here from Quebec, who came over in order to complain of ſome impoſitions, which have been laid on the people of Canada, under the colour of law. As neither the K---'s promiſe, nor the articles of the treaty of peace have been fulfilled, they ſay-----The Parliament, inſtead of removing the grievance, ſeized this opportunity to violate the treaty, &c. and, in order to delude the people, have eſtabliſhed popery; but this will not ſatisfy them. They only want the ſame tolleration as the King's other ſubjects, and the enjoyment of the ſame civil liberties, which they always expected; but are now to be treated in a more arbitrary manner than before the conqueſt. It ſeems very clear that the Stuart Family have a hand in the whole of the ſcheme. May the Almighty preſerve us, and turn the hearts of the wicked men, who are ſeeking the deſtruction of America, as well as this country.

"The diſcontent which the Canada Bill will give both here and there, added to the ſituation of this country, when you all unite and ſtop trade with us, will immediately procure a repeal of the obnoxious edicts.

"All this miſchief has ariſen from the pride of a few fools and knaves, who, out of oppoſition to Lord Chatham, were determined to try another experiment on the colonies.

"Aſſure the Boſton people, that their politeneſs to General Gage will not ſave them from the awful plot. Little do they think what mighty evils are ſoon to follow, if they ſubmit."

We are informed that Captain James Chambers has commenced a ſuit in London, for the recovery of the damages he ſuſtained in deſtroying a quantity of tea which he ſome time ago brought to this port.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

On Wedneſday, the 31ſt ult. died in the 68th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL NEAVE, many years an eminent merchant in this city.—In him the poor have loſt a kind benefactor, the induſtrious a generous patron, and the whole community a worthy member.—In ſhort, he was a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour, probity and juſtice.

MARRIED. Mr. SAMUEL MURDOCH, merchant, to Miſs NANCY LEWIS, daughter of Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, merchant of this city. JOHN CAREY, Eſq; Attorney at Law, of Salem, to Miſs KITTY LAWRENCE, of this city.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's 18th regiment, or Royal Iriſh, that has been quartered amongſt us for ſeveral years paſt, left this place, in order to proceed (as it is thought) to Boſton. In juſtice to its Officers, we cannot help obſerving, that they conſtantly preſerved good order and peace among the Soldiery, and by a careful attention to act in ſuch a manner as not to give umbrage to the Citizens, have acquired their warmeſt eſteem and admiration.

Captain Miller, from London, on the 6th ult. in lat. 39: 40, long. 34: 47, ſpoke with Captain Conyngham, in a brig, from this port for Madeira, out 20 days; 17th in lat. 38: 39, long. 52; 21, ſpoke the Ship Champion, from Nevis for London, out 22 days; 21ſt in lat. 40: 55, long. 55: 30, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Boſton for Africa, out 5 days; 23d in lat. 41: 14, long. 56: 50, ſpoke a brig, Captain Brad, from Coleraine for New-York, out 8 weeks, all well; and on the 4th inſtant, about 35 leagues from our Capes, he met with the ſhip Charming Sally, Captain Hodge, from the Iſle of Sky for this port or New-York, who had loſt all his maſts, bowſprit, &c. in a gale of wind, as formerly mentioned. Captain Miller took him in tow with his ſtream cable for two days, and parted with him in 25 fathom water S. E. of our Capes.

Captain Hirſt, from Barbados, informs, that he ſaw the above ſhip in tow of a man of war laſt Friday, off of Chincoteague.

Captain Butcher, from London, but laſt from Plymouth, on the 18th ult. in lat. 33: 52, long. 60, ſpoke a ſloop, from Piſcataqua for Antigua; and on the 24th, in lat. 35: 22, long. 64: 25, he ſpoke a ſchooner, from this port for Antigua, but could not learn the maſter's name.

Captain Hamilton, from Barcelona, ſailed in company with the brig Nancy, Captain Williams, for New-York. On the 16th ult. in lat. 30: 40, long. 30, ſpoke a brig, from Madeira for New-York, out ten days. Captain Hamilton put into Gibraltar the firſt of July, where he found Sir Peter Dennis, in his Majeſty's ſhip Trident, of 64 guns, with the Alarm and Thames frigates; and on the 4th Admiral Mann arrived in the Medway, of 64 guns, from England.

Captain Sanford, in a brig belonging to Virginia, is arrived at Barcelona; and Captain Getſheus ſailed from thence for this port on the 3d of July.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your inſerting the following ſhort hints in your next paper, for the conſideration of the Public, will oblige

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

IN the Gazette of the 7th inſtant, we are informed that "two Engliſh veſſels had been taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the *crews* were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed of in the SLAVE MARKET."----------I was at once ſtruck with the melancholy account; but how was I ſhocked and abaſhed, when, but a few hours after reading it, I beheld a middle-aged African raiſed and *expoſed* on one of the ſtalls in the ſhambles of Philadelphia Market at PUBLIC SALE, as a SLAVE for life! and this in the capital of Pennſylvania, a land high in profeſſion of LIBERTY and CHRISTIANITY.

Query. What is the difference between Algerine Heathens ſelling Engliſh white men, and Engliſh Chriſtians ſelling African black men?---and whether it is not neceſſary to conſider of ſome means for the diſcouragement or prevention of ſuch an INHUMAN practice, particularly at this *juncture*; the account whereof would add a greater luſtre to *our own* conteſt for Liberty, as it may be handed down to ſucceeding generations, and ſave us from the application of the following maxim:

"*Turpe eſt doctori cum culpa redarguit ipſum.*"

*** The public VISITATION of the Academy of Newark is poſtponed to Wedneſday, the 12th day of October. The Truſtees are deſired to attend on Tueſday.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Rachel, J. Clay, from Corunna. Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Fyall. Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, and Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, Barbados. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz. Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Barcelona. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Peggy, J. Marſh, Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Ship Mary, R. George, and Ship Jupiter, A. Ewing, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop Dunlap, E. Mofely, N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, and Brig Agnes, J. Mather, New-York. Sloop William, J. Gorham, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Britannia, E. Veil, New-London. Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Limerick. Schooner Molly, B. Calley, and Brig Peggy, W. Mitchell, Falmouth. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, and Brig Free-Maſon, W. Butcher, London. Brig King George, W. Campbell, Gibraltar. Brig Polly's Deſire, J. Clarke, Grenades. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS. Brig Chance, J. Craig, for Grenades. Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Brig Nancy, T. Shovler, Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Ship Union, W. Hamilton, and Brig Hermione, D. Trail, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, and Schooner Mary, J. Perot, Dominica. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Experiment, J. Styrrup, N. Providence. Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, London. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York.

CLEARED. Schooner Endeavour, T. Dewich, to Maryland. Ship Butcomb, W. Philips, Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Brig Felicity, R. Harris, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Snow Polly, J. Williamſon, Jamaica. Brig Cornelia, R. Adams, Barbados. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Grenades. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Ship Betſey, W. Price, S. Carolina. Sloop Prudence, B. Chadfield, Georgia. Schooner Betſey, J. Richards, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, and Ship Hannah, J. Mitchell, N. York. Brig Three Brothers, T. Davis, and Schooner Nelly, M. Cunniam, Antigua. Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, and Ship Carolina, T. Coatam, Quebec.

ON FRIDAY next, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL be SOLD, Two Hundred Bars of GERMAN STEEL, with a large Aſſortment of other MERCHANDIZE, &c. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 12, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of NEAVE, HARMAN, and LEWIS, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving partners; and as there is an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle that concern as ſoon as poſſible, it is hoped proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, or meaſures muſt be purſued that will be very diſagreeable.

JACOB HARMAN, MORDECAI LEWIS.

Harman and *Lewis* have for ſale, a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, with ſuitable linings.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, late of Samuel Neave, deceaſed, including all the back buildings, green-houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable and garden, ſituate at the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, being 50 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-ſtreet, 40 feet whereof at the weſt end widens to the breadth of 80 feet; the whole is enclоſed with brick walls. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, and JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, ARE TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, Two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia.

THEY are exceeding fat, and are warranted ſound and well cured; the great inconvenience that farmers and others, at a great diſtance from rivers, labour under in getting their ſupply of fiſh in the ſeaſon, appearing obvious to the ſubſcriber, he, in order to remedy this, erected a fiſhery on Patowmack river, in Maryland, where the ſhad are taken in cool clear water, three hundred miles from the ſea, and ſalted down immediately out of the water, which renders them much better than when they are carried a great diſtance before they are cured, and as they are ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed, and cured in the ſeaſon, the ſubſcriber hopes for the encouragement of the public.

N. B. Country ſtore-keepers taking ten barrels, or upwards, ſhall have a proper abatement.------A quantity of herrings, in excellent order for exportation, rounds of beef, tongues, &c. are cured in the very beſt manner, by

¶ 8 *W.* WILLIAM MILNOR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Caſper Souder, on Frankford road, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate and being in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, 45 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by land of Thomas Lacey and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine, and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber's buſineſs calling him to Ireland, he intends going in the firſt veſſel that ſails from hence for England or Ireland. All perſons indebted to him are requeſted very ſpeedily to pay, and if any perſons have any demands, they are deſired to apply. His dwelling-houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, is to be lett, enquire of

PAUL ISAAC VOTO.

Weſtmoreland county, September 13, 1774.

WHEREAS *a certain ELI COULTER obtained from the ſubſcriber three notes of hand, for the ſum of Ten Pounds each, the firſt payable the firſt of May laſt, the ſecond payable the firſt of May* 1775, *and the third payable the firſt of May* 1776; *for which ſaid Coulter was to procure me a location for* 300 *acres of land, which he has not performed according to his agreement, and there is reaſon to fear that it is not in his power; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unleſs compelled thereto by law, or the ſaid Coulter makes good his bargain.* § JOSEPH IRWIN.

WAS FOUND, on the 25th of June laſt, near Thomas Babb's tavern, on the King's road between Cheſter and Wilmington, a worked POCKET-BOOK, lined with blue durant, a Shirt-buckle or Broach, and Twenty Shillings in caſh, in it. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the aforeſaid tavern, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again. SAMSON DAVIS. ¶

JOHN HEFFERNAN,

TEACHER of MATHEMATICS and the ENGLISH Language,

HAS juſt opened SCHOOL, at Mr. ISAAC GREY's, Merchant, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where thoſe who are pleaſed to ſend, may depend on having their children and youth diligently inſtructed in grammatic Engliſh, with due attention to emphaſis, pauſe, cadence, and puerile declamation: Latin grammar, and a few of its ſubſequent claſſics, with a conciſe but comprehenſive method of parſing: Legible writing in a very ſhort time, by an approved new expedient; common and mercantile arithmetic, with ſeveral curious and inſpectional contractions; and Italian book-keeping, with ſundry domeſtic, foreign, and company accompts demonſtratively journalized. Likewiſe decimals, duodecimals, and logarithms; practical and theoric geometry; plane and ſpheric trigonometry; ſimple and quadratic Algebra; with the direct and inverſe methods of fluxionary quantities. To which may be added, the occaſional application of the whole to menſuration in all its parts, navigation in all its kinds, gauging in varieties, and ſurveying in all its moſt modern improvements: Together with whatever elſe ſhall be found either recreative or uſeful, in a ſelect courſe of practical mathematics.

N. B. Said *Heffernan* has alſo opened a Night School, at the above place, where a few of the emulous ſons of induſtry will be occaſionally attended to, with vigilance and aſſiduity. ¶

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

THE *ſubſcriber being juſt arrived from Great-Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obſtructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls, and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an undertaking, agreeable to his propoſals before his embarkation for Europe, he is deſirous to have a meeting of his principal ſubſcribers and others, intereſted in this neceſſary work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at George Town in Maryland, he propoſes that it ſhall be there on Monday the 26th of September, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan and eſtimate of the expence. Alſo an act of the Virginia Aſſembly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Vandalia, now reſiding in England, for the farther encouragement of the propoſed undertaking.*

JOHN BALLENDINE.

Wilmington, Ninth-Month 10, 1774.

THIS *is to give notice, that a majority of the owners of Deer-creek Marſh intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, on Third-day, the 25th of the Tenth-Month next, in order to obtain a law for ſupporting the banks, dams and ſluices of the ſaid Marſh, and for the better managing thereof; at which time and place thoſe who have any objections thereto are deſired to attend.*

Signed per order by JOHN STAPLER,
5 *w.* JOHN LEA.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, September 12, 1774.

THE *ſeveral owners and poſſeſſors of the Marſh, commonly called Cherry Iſland Marſh, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, are hereby deſired to take notice, that we the ſubſcribers, together with ſundry other owners of ſaid Marſh, do intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, on Monday, the 24th day of October next, at the town of New-Caſtle, for an amendment to the ſupplement to an act, intituled, An act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of ſaid Marſh to keep the dams, banks and ſluices, in good repair, &c. at which time and place thoſe who have any objections are deſired to attend, and ſhew their objections, if any they may have, to the application.*

GEORGE EVANS,
JOHN LEA.

Baltimore-Town, September 3, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in Frederick county, Maryland, between the Conoloway creeks, and extending a conſiderable diſtance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres.

I will attend on the ſaid land from the 10th to the 15th of October, or longer if neceſſary, to treat with thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe. Reaſonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchaſe-money.

Alſo one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land, in Baltimore county, containing upwards of 600 acres. This land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground; it lies about 23 miles from Baltimire-town, and within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore-town, and would make two or more convenient plantations. There is a fine range for ſtock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorſey, ſon of Edward, who lives contiguous, will ſhew the land to thoſe who chuſe to view it.

Alſo two other tracts of good land, in Baltimore county, each containing about 500 acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the ſame diſtance from Baltimore-town. Both tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds.

Indiſputable titles will be given for the above lands, by WILLIAM RUSSELL.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from Mount-joy forge, on Sunday night, the* 11th *of September, three ſervants, viz.* Thomas Bahn, *an Iriſhman, about* 26 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, well ſet, brown curled hair, by trade a taylor; had on when he went away a brown ſuperfine cloth coat, knit buff-coloured veſt, good ſhoes, fine hat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and plated buckles.* Joſeph Clare, *an Iriſh lad, about* 19 *or* 20 *years of age, ſlender made, about* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, ſmooth face, light hair, and a down look, can either work in the forge, at the finery, or at the nailing buſineſs; had on a purple coloured cloth coat, with yellow metal buttons, a grey nap jacket lined with green flannel, ſtriped trowſers, a white ſhirt, beaver hat, half-worn; it is likely he will call himſelf* Joſeph Nailer, *as he has paſſed by that name.* Jeſſe Hall, *this country born, about* 17 *years of age, black curled hair, ſlender made, and a down look; has worked ſome time at the forge buſineſs; had on a coarſe brown cloth coat, a dark brown jacket, fuſtian breeches, or ſtriped trowſers, check ſhirt, a fine hat, good ſhoes, and worſted ſtockings. The reſt of their cloaths are not known, as they have taken ſeveral things that did not belong to them. it is likely they may change their cloaths with one another, and it is likely they have got forged paſſes; they are ſuppoſed to have gone towards the Cedar Swamps. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by*

¶ WILLIAM DEWEES, jun.

Chriſtiana Hundred, September 10, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, about 21 years paſt, by indenture of bargain and ſale, purchaſed from Ebenezer Wollaſton, and Joanna, his wife, a tract of land, ſituate and being in the ſaid Hundred; bounded by lands of John Richardſon, Eſq; John Sennex, Iſrael Robinſon, and others, containing about fifty acres, more or leſs, and have been in the peaceable poſſeſſion thereof ever ſince; but, ſoon after the ſaid purchaſe, I had the misfortune to have my houſe conſumed by fire, and all my deeds, papers and effects therein, were burnt; but now, having ſold the ſaid tract of land for a valuable conſideration, to John Lynam, of ſaid Hundred, farmer, am under the neceſſity to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, for their aid in the premiſes, and propoſe to prefer a petition for that purpoſe, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of October next, and deſire the heirs, or repreſentatives, of the ſaid Wollaſton (if any) and all other perſons, who may think themſelves intereſted in the ſaid land, to appear and make their objections, if any they have.

¶ JOHN SAUDER.

WANTED,

A MERCHANT MILLER, one who is Maſter of his Buſineſs, a ſober careful Man, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE subscribers find themselves under the necessity of informing those persons, who still remain indebted to the estate of SAMUEL SHIVERS, deceased, that unless they discharge their respective accompts, on or before the first day of November next, that they will, without distinction, be put in suit, by JOSEPH SHINN, and DANIEL COZENS, Executors. ¶

Chester, September 5, 1774.

WAS committed into my custody, on suspicion of being runaway servants, the following people, viz. *Patrick Dunn*, 18 or 19 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high, some freckles; confesses he is a servant to Thomas Dalton, of Red-creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland. *Darby Lehan*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, darkish hair, and pitted with the small-pox. *Nicholas Welch*, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brownish hair; they confess to be servants to Richard Thomas and John Thomas, in Frederick county, Maryland. *John David*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pretty much pitted with the small-pox; confesses to be a servant to Philip Renshaw. *John M'Daniel*, alias *M'Conel*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, lightish hair; confesses to be a servant to James Moorehead, of Lancaster county. *John Woods*, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, red hair. *Robert Irwin*, confesses he run away from on board a the ship Renown, a Carpenter by trade, and is advertised by John Pringle, of Philadelphia. A Negroe, named *Cato*, who says he belongs to William Todd, of Philadelphia. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, paying their fees.

JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Castle, September 5, 1774.

NOW in the goal of said county, the following persons, viz. A Negroe lad, who calls himself *Prince*, and by an advertisement of Doctor Anthony Yeldall's, in the Pennsylvania Packet, and confession of said Negroe, appears to be the person therein described. Also a certain *Isaac Jones*, alias *Solomon Isaac*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black curled hair, dark visage, and lisps when he speaks; was committed as a vagrant: Any person that has any demands against the said *Isaac Jones*, is desired to come, in two weeks from the date hereof, or he will be discharged at that time, on paying his fees. Also a certain *Mary Mentor*, a short thick person, brown hair, red face, and much pitted with the small-pox; supposed to have run from a certain William Kee, of New-Jersey. Also a certain *Michael Jordan*, committed by virtue of an advertisement of William Hopkins, junior. All persons that have any demands against the above persons, are desired to come, in four weeks from the date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by

‖ 4 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to the common GOAL of this county, on suspicion of being runaway servants, the two following persons, viz. ANDREW MASON, *about 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, brown hair; had on, and with him, an old felt hat, a brown over jacket, a black cloth under ditto, and a striped holland ditto, double breasted, one white shirt, one check ditto, striped ticking trowsers, worsted stockings, old shoes and pumps, with carved pewter buckles.* JOHN JACKSON, *about 20 years of age, spare visage, brown hair, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when committed, a knit seaman's hat, a blue over jacket, check shirt, sheeting trowsers, and barefooted; he has some other clothes, unknown to me, at a place where he has been at service lately. Their masters, if any they have, are hereby desired to come, pay the charges, and take them out, or else they will be discharged upon paying their fees, in 4 weeks after the date hereof, by* JOHN ANDERSON, *Goaler.* ¶

Philadelphia, August 30, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the corner of Sixth-street, in Market-street, Philadelphia, a Hollandish servant girl, named *Catherine Green*, about 5 feet high, slender made, of a fair complexion, fair hair, and speaks very bad English; had on, when she went off, a black and white calicoe short gown, woollen and lincey red striped petticoat, tolerable good shoes, with white metal buckles carved, new check apron, plain cap, and a white handkerchief. Whoever takes up the said servant, and lodges her in any goal, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM POET. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, of Wilmington, New-Castle county, a servant lad, named Matthew Macchoon, *about 15 years of age, had on and with him, when he went away, a pair of striped trowsers, one tow and one ozenbrigs ditto, one striped linen jacket, one pair of shoes, two pair of buckles, two coarse shirts, one pair of blue ribbed stockings, one flag handkerchief, one black milled sea hat; he is rather long visaged, out mouthed, and fresh complexion, light hair, and cut short; he came from Bristol last April with Captain Seymour Hood. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that his mistress may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from*

Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ MARY HARVEY.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living on the premises,

FOUR Hundred Acres of rich limestone LAND, lying and being on a creek, called Bullskin, in Berkley county, Virginia, within 12 miles of Harper's ferry, Potowmack, 65 miles from Alexandria, and 15 miles from Winchester. The said land is a very deep rich soil, it may suit farmers or planters; the land is very well timbered with walnut, hickory, locust and black-oak; there are on said land three tenements, on which are three good log-houses, with stone chimnies and pine floors, barn and stables, and corn-houses, about 100 acres cleared, 10 acres of meadow made and about 60 more may be made, and all watered by a never-failing stream; the stream is large, and sufficient for a merchant-mill, with 26 feet fall, four large springs on said land, in a healthy part of the country, where great quantities of wheat are raised; there is the largest and best out-let for cattle, perhaps, of any in America. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. The title indisputable.

August 8, 1774. § WILLIAM GRUBB.

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS,

A LARGE convenient TAN-YARD, situate in Queen-street, opposite the Friends Meeting-house, in the Borough of Lancaster. There is a sufficient quantity of bark to last till next spring. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, mill-house and bark-house, with a sufficient number of vats, fit to carry on the business in an extensive manner. For terms, enquire of Michael Bartges, in Queen-street aforesaid, nearly opposite Matthias Slough's, and next door to Joseph Simons.

Said Bartges has just opened a large and convenient house of entertainment, for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, at the sign of the Tanner's Arms, where such as please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon the best of treatment, from their friend and humble servant,

Lancaster, Sept. 6, 1774. ‖ MICHAEL BARTGES.

September 10, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwined township, Philadelphia county, a stray MILCH COW, of a brown colour, some white under her belly, and short horns. The owner of said cow is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID DAVIS. ¶

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the estate of ANDREW LIBERT, late of Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, are desired to make speedy Payment, and all those that have any Demands, are requested to bring in their Accounts, and have them adjusted and paid, on or before the 10th of October next ensuing, by MATTHIAS CAKE, Administrator. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Earl township, Lancaster county, in the night of the 6th instant, a black MARE, 4 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, her off hind foot white, paces when under the saddle, and trots all when out of hand, carries well, her tail cut very short, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and thief, so as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, for the horse only, paid by

September 8, 1774. ‡ THOMAS HOLMES.

Astotown, Chester County, August 28, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named *Matthew Robinson*, about 17 years old, a well set fellow, about 5 feet high, has a mole near his eye, and has lost one of his fore teeth; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, flax and tow shirt and trowsers, calf-skin shoes, white metal buckles, and a black silk neckcloth. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

August 16, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Salsbury township, Lancaster county, about a year ago, a small black HEIFER, with some white about her head, legs and flanks, is now two years old past; she has been advertised in the township some time ago. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she must be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN BOYD. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,

AN ESSAY on the Constitutional Power of GREAT-BRITAIN over the Colonies in AMERICA; with the RESOLVES of the COMMITTEE for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and their INSTRUCTIONS to their REPRESENTATIVES in ASSEMBLY.

THE potent Enemies of AMERICA laid open: Being some Account of the baneful Effects attending the Use of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and the SLAVERY of the NEGROES. To be sold by HALL and SELLERS, JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your past generous, spirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my most sincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly solicit and request the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, which shall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,
August 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend, and humble servant,

‖ 4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me last year, in placing me first upon the return for your Coroner, merits my sincere and most grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office, at the ensuing election, I earnestly request the continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed, by

Your respectful and obliged Friend,
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most hearty Thanks for your late Favours at the last Election, and being encouraged by many respectable Inhabitants of the said County, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election, and request the Continuance of your Votes and Interest, which will be thankfully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN, your most obliged and very humble Servant, DANIEL LEVAN, jun. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere Thanks for your Favours shewn me the three several last Elections, in chusing me on the Return as Sheriff for the said County. And as I still intend to stand a Candidate for the said Office, a further Continuance of your Votes and Interests, at the ensuing Election, in chusing me again to that Office, shall always be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN, *Your Friend and humble Servant,*
Reading, Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ HENRY VANDERSLICE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County and Borough of CHESTER,

WHEREAS I have been elected one of your Representatives for some years past, I desire that you will please to choose another in my Place, at the ensuing Election, and, in so doing, you will oblige, your assured Friend,

Eighth-Month 26, 1774. ‖ JOHN MINSHALL.

THE SONS OF SCIENCE

May be supplied with the following capital works in literature, by the most celebrated authors, at BELL's Book-store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

THE complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in which the whole circle of human learning is explained, by Croker, and others, with cuts, 3 volumes; Lord Bacon's works, 4 vols. Locke's works, 3 vols. Universal History, 7 vols. Rapin's History of England, 3 vols. A New System of Geography, by Fenning, &c. 2 vols. Johnson's great English dictionary, 2 vols. Patrick and Lowth's commentary on the bible, 5 vols. Tillotson's works, 3 vols. Clarke's works, 4 vols. Burkit on the new testament. Burnet's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. Astley's large collection of voyages, 4 vols. Buller's Law of Nisi Prius; Reports of Sir Edward Coke, 7 vols. Parliamentary Debates, 20 vols. Grove's works, 10 vols. Robertson's Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Blackstone's commentaries and appendix, 5 vols. &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premises, on the 14th day of this instant September, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT plantation and tract of LAND, whereon John Taylor, deceased, did live, pursuant to the directions of his last will and testament, situate in the township of Pennsbury, and county of Chester, near the Forks of Brandywine creek, within 18 miles of Chester, and 15 of Wilmington, containing about 130 acres of very good land, two thirds of which is cleared and in tolerable good order, an extraordinary good watered meadow, which has produced between 40 and 50l. worth of hay in one season, and there may be a considerable quantity more meadow made, which may be watered properly without making scarce any dam, the upland is very good for both grain and pasture, the timber is good; there are erected on the said farm a good squared log dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper one, with a cellar under the whole, also a well of good water near the door, a large frame barn, squared log stable, stone milk-house, a large tan-house, beam-house, and tan-pits planted, fit for carrying on that branch of business; a bearing orchard, of grafted fruit. The said place will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title made; the conditions will be made known the day of sale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Executors. ¶

DANCING and FENCING.

Agreeable to an Invitation from several respectable Families in this City,

MR. PIKE

(Ten Years a Teacher in Charles-Town, South-Carolina)

IS ARRIVED, and proposes, if the Weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL, for the Tuition of *young Ladies and Gentlemen*, on or about the 20th of this Instant. He flatters himself that his Abilities as a *Master of his Profession*, may be sufficiently known, as many respectable Gentlemen of the above Province are at present in this City. *Ladies and Gentlemen* may be waited on at their own Houses, if agreeable, to be taught Cotilons, and other fashionable Dances.

N. B. The Use of the SMALL SWORD taught three Mornings in the Week, and an Evening School as is usual. ¶

Lancaster goal, August 23, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to take notice, that I intend prefering a petition to the Honourable House of Representatives of the Freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, at their next sitting, viz. on the 19th day of September next, for an act for the relief of my person from imprisonment. These are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable House, on the 20th day of the same month, and offer your objections, if any you have, why the act should not pass.

I am, gentlemen, Your humble servant,
¶ *JOHN SPORE.*

Burlington, August 20, 1774.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, on the 5th of October next, being the first Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

JONATHAN ODELL, Secretary.

Spring-mill Farm, Philadelphia County, August 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, or LEASED, on reasonable terms,

SUNDRY tracts of extraordinary lime-stone LAND, in the county of Northumberland, viz. about 8000 acres on the waters of Penn's Creek, to the southward of the Nittany Mountain. Two thousand acres, on a branch of the Bald Eagle Creek, called Fishing Creek. One thousand eight hundred acres, on the waters of Bryar Creek, within two miles of the north-east branch of Susquehanna river. Also several smaller tracts, in different parts of said county. A particular description of the lands is unnecessary, as it is apprehended no person will either purchase or lease, without seeing for himself; but this may be said, that the largest of these tracts is situated in a part of the country adjacent to more good land than (perhaps) any other part of Northumberland county, which will undoubtedly be an advantage to the settlers. The subscriber purposes being at Sunbury, about the 5th of October next, and on the first mentioned tract, about the 10th of the same month, in order to treat with, and shew the lands to any person that may incline to purchase, or lease, any part of it. If sold, the payments will be easy, if leased, no rent will be expected for a number of years. SAMUEL MILES.

Burlington, Eighth-Month (August) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION
(under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

A NEW EDITION of the LAWS of the Colony of NEW-JERSEY. To which will be added, The ORDINANCE establishing the Fees of the Court of Chancery, and a well digested INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

1. This Work to be comprised in one Volume, Folio, of about 600 Pages, including the Preface and Index, to be printed on a beautiful new Type, and good Paper.

2. The Price to Subscribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in Calf and lettered.

3. Two Dollars to be paid at the Time of subscribing, the Remainder on the Delivery of the Book.

4. If more than One Thousand should be subscribed for, a proportionable Abatement to be made in the Price.

5. Great Care and Pains will be taken to render this Edition as complete as possible. The Price to other Purchasers will be considerably higher than to Subscribers.

This Volume it is expected will include the Laws of the next Session of Assembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the End of the Book, its Publication will not be thereby retarded after the Number of Subscribers is known. And as the Work will be attended with great Expence, is much wanted by the Public, and almost ready for the Press, the Editor requests those who are desirous of becoming Subscribers, to be speedy in their Applications, that he may be able the sooner to ascertain the Number necessary to be struck off.

Subscriptions to be taken in by Cortland Skinner, John Combs and John Smyth, Esquires, of the City of Perth-Amboy; John Wetherill and John Moores, Esquires, of Middlesex; Edward Taylor and Richard Lawrence, Esquires, and Edmund Williams, Merchant, of Monmouth; Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse and Elias Boudinot, Esquires, of Essex; Hendrick Fisher, John Roy and Jonathan D. Sergeant, Esquires, of Somerset; Theunis Dey, and John Demarest, Esquires, of Bergen; James Kinsey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence and Samuel Allinson, Esquires, and Isaac Collins, Printer, of the City of Burlington; Henry Paxson and Anthony Sykes, Esquires, of the County of Burlington; John Hinchman and Robert F. Price, Esquires, and Samuel Shaw, Attorney at Law, of Gloucester; Grant Gibbon and Benjamin Holme, Esquires, of Salem; John Sheppard and Theophilus Elmer, Esquires, of Cumberland; Jonathan Hand and Eli Eldridge, Esquires, of Cape-May; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm and Isaac Allen, Esquires, of Hunterdon; Jacob Ford and William Winds, Esquires, of Morris; Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Anderson, Esquires, of Sussex; Joseph Reed and Miers Fisher, Esquires, in Philadelphia; and James Duane, Esq; and George Bowne, Merchant, in New-York.

N. B. The Editor, Samuel Allinson, begs the Favour of the above named Gentlemen, to forward to him their respective Lists of Subscribers, so that he may receive them by the first Day of the Eleventh-Month (November) next. § 10s..

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT.

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2386:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1774.

As the following LETTERS and RESOLVES appear to be of a very intereſting Nature, the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE chearfully embrace this Opportunity to lay them before their CUSTOMERS in a POSTSCRIPT.

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of June* 30.

TO THE KING, DEFENDER OF THE PROTESTANT FAITH.

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty's Speech from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament is, to all intents and purpoſes, an addreſs and appeal to the people through their repreſentatives. As a ſubject then I have an unqueſtionable right to judge of, and animadvert upon, this ſolemn addreſs from the Throne to the people. The authoritative publication of the Speech implies this freedom, and the neceſſity of the times urges to a free exerciſe of it.

It has been very unfortunate for the people of England, that what for many years paſt has given the Sovereign *the utmoſt ſatisfaction*, has given the people the *greateſt uneaſineſs*. Nor have their ideas been leſs contradictory, reſpecting the *zeal* and *prudence* which Parliament have ſhewn to the *public ſervice*.

We acknowledge, with your Majeſty, that *this Seſſion has been very intereſting*; for we have ſeen and complain of the moſt unconſtitutional proceedings, that ever any Parliament could furniſh out inſtances of. Your Majeſty had a very ſtriking inſtance of this but a few minutes before you gave the royal aſſent to a bill, that, in its ſpirit and tendency, is ſubverſive of the great principles of our government, and a violation of that part of the civil compact by which you are our *legitimate* King. For that bill the Miniſter ought to loſe his head. For that bill no peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment, had ſuch exiſted, were a ſufficient cauſe. Nor was any true principle of ſound policy the ground of thoſe *adjuſtments* and *regulations*, which were falſely deemed *neceſſary*, by your Majeſty's Miniſters, for the *government of Quebec*. And we apprehend that the bill is ſo far from being *founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity*, as the Miniſter would ſuggeſt, that ſome of your Majeſty's beſt ſubjects ſcruple not to aſſert, that it is founded on injuſtice and violation, contempt of law and cuſtoms of the realm. But we will, for a moment, ſuppoſe with your Majeſty, that the bill will have the deſired effect *in quieting the minds, and promoting the happineſs, of your Canadian ſubjects*: Is *their* quiet to be purchaſed by the loſs of the affections of the people *at home*? Are your Majeſty's unconquered ſubjects of *this nation* to tremble for their liberties, that *Canada* might reap the bleſſed effects of your conciliating mercy and parental tenderneſs? Muſt the deſcendants of men, who raiſed your family, Sir, to empire, fear for their A L L, while conquered provinces, and ſubjugated ſlaves, ſeem the only objects of royal favour and attention? Muſt Proteſtants mourn, while Papiſts rejoice? Or is ſuch the peculiar caſt of your Majeſty's character, or ſuch the fatality of your reign, that in the peculiar inſtances wherein you mean to adhere to juſtice and humanity, you muſt go near the altar, and break your ſacred oath? Thus invalidating the very aſſent by which the law is confirmed. In the preſent inſtance your Majeſty's *Proteſtant* ſubjects are apt to believe, that an agreement in opinion with your Miniſters would involve them in contradictions of the moſt extraordinary nature; becauſe it would ſuppoſe, that the worſt of men could act upon the beſt of principles, and that the vileſt ſlaves that any affecting tyrant would wiſh for his tools, could adopt the principles of juſtice and humanity. Far different, Sir, are their principles, and diametrically repugnant their doctrines. And the greateſt ſtateſman that this or any other age could ever boaſt, has given his opinion on the ſide of the public conviction. No, Sir, the bill did not originate in juſtice, nor was it founded in humanity. We ſuſpect that it made part of the private ſtipulations with France, when Lord Bute negociated the laſt infamous peace. We believe that the fear of offending the Houſe of Bourbon, and to keep a large body of *Popiſh Canadians in terrorem* againſt our *Proteſtant Brethren* in America, the *true* ground and principles of the bill; elſe we are at a loſs to account for its being brought in ſo late in the ſeſſions, and at the eve of a general election;—at which time the moſt abandoned and inſolent Miniſters have preſerved ſome appearances, and paid a little regard to the people.

The dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to your Majeſty's government, which you complain you *have long ſeen with concern in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, is not, Sir, the effect of *rebellion* or *faction abroad*, but *rebellion* and *tyranny* at home. On the other ſide of the Atlantic was all confidence, love, and loyal ſubjection, till the fatal experiment was made to convert free-born men into ſlaves, and fiducial ſubjects into bold opponents. Your Majeſty travels too far for the cauſe of theſe evils. You, Sir, ought to know, and be able to give a better account of them, than any man in the kingdom; becauſe they ſpring from counſels which wicked Miniſters hold too near your perſon and throne—from the enemies of your houſe, and your family's acceſſion to our government. Theſe are the men, Sir, whoſe *temper* and *firmneſs* you commend in the face of the public, in the moſt ſolemn act of your regal capacity, with your head ſurrounded with the royal diadem, the *free gift* of a generous people to your anceſtors, and by permiſſive grant at *preſent* in your poſſeſſion. From the throne, which can have no other permanent eſtabliſhment but juſtice and righteouſneſs, your Majeſty compliments men that pay no regard to either. Theſe, Sir, are your *adopted friends*, while the *true* friends of their country and the conſtitution are treated as ill affected to your government, and oppoſers of the King. To ſuch men does your Majeſty venture to give the royal promiſe, *that nothing that depends on* YOU *ſhall be wanting to render* THEIR *meaſures effectual*. The people, Sir, moſt ſincerely wiſh, that this declaration could be received with thoſe qualifications and reſtrictions, as thoſe declarations in ſome of your Majeſty's former ſpeeches, though omitted in the laſt, have been, where your Majeſty has *ſaid*, that the happineſs of the people is the primary object of your government, and that you have not, or can have, any other intereſts but theirs in view. It is a great misfortune to a ſtate, when the people can only believe the prince in things that tend to make them diſloyal.

Your Majeſty expreſſes an *ardent deſire to ſee your deluded ſubjects in America returning to a ſenſe of duty, and acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage*. Your Majeſty's ſubjects in America are more *oppreſſed* than *deluded*. Let tyranny ceaſe, and they will return to a ſenſe of duty and allegiance. Let them experience an equal, juſt, temperate government, and your Majeſty will find due ſubordination, and ſubmiſſion to authority. And when we ceaſe, by unconſtitutional taxes, violations of charter, and proſcriptions of cities and ports, to oppreſs the Americans, we ſhall ſee them pay due regard to our commercial intereſts. Your Majeſty's *Miniſters* have raiſed the wall of ſeparation. And while ſuch men are continued in power, while the laws are unrepealed that have ſown the ſeeds of diſſention, America will never return to a ſenſe of duty, and endleſs contentions muſt enſue, till, at length, the ſword muſt decide conteſts which injuſtice and tyranny began. America muſt be polluted with the blood of her ſons, and the children of our bowels, treated with more than hoſtile cruelty, will be maſſacred. Then, perhaps, we ſhall be forced ignominiouſly to ſue to France and Spain for an infamous and inglorious truce, till we can breathe from the unnatural ſlaughter of our brethren, to combat with the avowed and traiterous enemies of our RELIGION and GOVERNMENT.

Theſe, Sir, are not the viſions of enthuſiaſm, the dictates of faction, the voice of diſaffection, or the language of deſpair. Your Miniſters, Sir, as high prieſts of tyranny, have offered up Liberty even in the public Senate. Upon the inſpection of the victim, every man turns augur. The unfavourable omens are not derived from vague conjecture, or ſacerdotal deluſions; hiſtory informs us how to judge; and there is one page written in regal blood, which you, Sir, would do well to conſult, to form your judgment, and regulate your conduct, that the enemies of your family or reign may not have an opportunity to vindicate *their* conduct by ſuch an high precedent, and ſuch a great example.

TRIBUNUS.

To his ROYAL HIGHNESS *the* DUKE *of* GLOUCESTER.

SIR,

THE common form of reſpect ſhewn to perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank, is the only motive of my addreſſing your Royal Highneſs *ſecond* to any man in the nation. Your Highneſs's late conduct, and vote, in an auguſt aſſembly, on one of the moſt important and conſequential acts, that the three eſtates of Parliament can paſs, deſerves the thanks of the friends of Liberty and Proteſtantiſm. The memory of the deed will laſt as long as our annals, and ſave us from the charge of total degeneracy. We now look up to YOU, Sir, as the friend and guardian of our rights and liberties; and we cannot but expreſs our ſatisfaction, in ſeeing the laws and religion of the State ſupported by *one*, at leaſt, of the illuſtrous Houſe of Hanover. And we form the higher opinion of ſuch a noble diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in your Royal Highneſs, as one of the guardians of our liberties, from the peculiar ſituation you are in, and the relations in which you ſtand.

The principles of your conduct, Sir, are deciſive; and we have not the leaſt ſhadow of doubt, that your vote in Parliament aroſe from a full conviction, that the bill was ſubverſive of the conſtitution, derogatory to the honour and intereſts of your royal brother, dangerous to the eſtabliſhment both of the laws and religion of this realm, and fatal in its effects.

It is great conſolation, Royal Sir, to the people of England, to look forward, and preſage an unbroken ſucceſſion of patriot Kings in your illuſtrious line. And though providence has been pleaſed to bleſs your royal brother, our Sovereign, with a progeny of hopeful Princes, yet, as in his wiſdom, God, who ſometimes ſetteth up one, and puleth down another, may ſee fit to remove them from their preſent ſtate, it will, no doubt, be ſome conſolation to them, but much more to us, to think that one of your auguſt houſe ſhall ſway the ſceptre over a *free*, and conſequently a *happy* people.

TRIBUNUS.

NEWBERN *(North-Carolina.)*

At a General Meeting of Deputies of the inhabitants of this province, at Newbern, the 25th day of Auguſt, 1774.

The Deputies then met proceeded to make choice of a Moderator, when Col. JOHN HARVEY *was unanimouſly choſen, and Mr.* ANDREW KNOX *appointed Clerk.*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Deputies from the ſeveral counties and towns of the province of North-Carolina, impreſſed with the moſt ſacred reſpect for the Britiſh conſtitution, and reſolved to maintain the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, as by law eſtabliſhed, and avowing our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity to our Sovereign, and entertaining a ſincere regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, viewing with the utmoſt abhorrence every attempt which may tend to diſturb the peace and good order of this colony, or to ſhake the fidelity of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſident here; but, at the ſame time, conceiving it a duty which we owe to ourſelves, and to poſterity, in the preſent alarming ſtate of Britiſh America, when our moſt eſſential rights are invaded by powers, unwarrantably aſſumed by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to declare our ſentiments in the moſt public manner, leſt our ſilence ſhould be conſtrued as acquieſcence, and that we patiently ſubmit to the burthen which they have thought fit to impoſe upon us.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty George the third is lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, and of this province as part thereof; and that we do bear faithful and true allegiance unto him as our lawful Sovereign, and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, maintain and defend the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, as by law eſtabliſhed, againſt the open or private attempts of any perſon or power whatſoever.

Reſolved, That we claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or abridgement: That it is our indiſpenſible duty, and will be our conſtant endeavour, to maintain thoſe rights to the utmoſt of our power, conſiſtently with the loyalty which we owe our Sovereign, and a ſacred regard for the Britiſh conſtitution.

Reſolved, That is of the very eſſence of the Britiſh conſtitution, that no ſubject ſhould be taxed but by his own conſent, freely given by himſelf in perſon, or by his legal repreſentatives; and that any other than ſuch a taxation is highly derogatory to the rights of the ſubject, and a groſs violation of the grand charter of our liberties.

Reſolved, That as the Britiſh ſubjects, reſident in North-America, have not, nor can have, any repreſentation in the Parliament of Great-Britain, that therefore any act of Parliament, impoſing a tax upon them, is illegal and unconſtitutional; but that our provincial Aſſembles (the King, by his Governor, conſtituting one branch thereof) ſolely and excluſively poſſeſs that right.

Reſolved, That the duties impoſed by ſeveral Acts of the Britiſh Parliament upon Tea, and other articles conſumed in America, *for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*, are highly illegal and oppreſſive; and that the late exportation of Tea by the Eaſt-India Company to different parts of America, was intended to give effect to one of the ſaid Acts, and thereby eſtabliſh a precedent highly diſhonourable to America, and to obtain an implied aſſent to the powers which Great-Britain had unwarrantably aſſumed, of levying a tax upon us without our conſent.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts province have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a manly ſupport of the rights of America in general, and that the cauſe in which they now ſuffer is the cauſe of every honeſt American, who deſerves the bleſſings which the conſtitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boſton labours at preſent are the effect of a reſentment, levelled at them, for having ſtood foremoſt in an oppoſition to meaſures, which muſt eventually have involved all Britiſh America in a ſtate of abject dependance and ſervitude.

The Act of Parliament, commonly called THE BOSTON PORT ACT, as it tends to ſhut up the port of Boſton, and thereby effectually to deſtroy its trade, and deprive the merchants and manufacturers of a ſubſiſtence, which they have hitherto procured by an honeſt induſtry; as it takes away the wharves, quays, and other property of many individuals, by rendering it uſeleſs to them; and as the duration of this act depends upon circumſtances, founded merely in opinion, and in their nature indeterminate, and thereby may make the miſeries it carries with it even perpetual; *Reſolved therefore*, That it is the moſt cruel infringement of the rights and privileges of the people of Boſton, both as men and members of the Britiſh government.

Reſolved, That the late Act of Parliament for regulating the police of that province, is an infringement of the charter right granted them by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, and tends to leſſen that ſacred confidence which ought to be placed in the acts of Kings.

Reſolved, That trial by juries of the vicinity, is the only lawful inqueſt that can paſs upon the life of a Britiſh ſubject; and that it is a right, handed down to us from the earlieſt ages, confirmed and ſanctified by *Magna Charta* itſelf, that no freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, or diſpoſſeſſed of his free tenement and liberties, or outlawed, or baniſhed, or any wiſe hurt or injured, unleſs by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and therefore, all who ſuffer otherwiſe, are not victims to public juſtice, but fall a ſacrifice to the powers of tyranny and high handed oppreſſion.

Reſolved, That the Bill for altering the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in certain criminal caſes, within the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as it impowers the Governor thereof to ſend to Great-Britain for trial all perſons who, in aid of his Majeſty's Officers, ſhall commit any capital offence, is fraught with the higheſt injuſtice and partiality, and will tend to produce frequent bloodſhed of the inhabitants, as this Act furniſhes an opportunity to commit the moſt atrocious crimes, with the greateſt probability of impunity.

Reſolved, That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the firſt day of January, 1775, import from Great-Britain any Eaſt-India goods, or any merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we after that day import from the Weſt-Indies, or elſewhere, any Eaſt-India or Britiſh goods or manufactures; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch

articles ſo imported of any perſon or perſons whatever, except ſuch as are now in the country, or may arrive on or before the ſaid firſt day of January, 1775.

Reſolved, That unleſs American grievances are redreſſed before the firſt of October, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, or any other article whatever, to Great-Britain; nor will we ſell any ſuch articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain, with a proſpect of gain, to any perſon or perſons whatever, with a deſign of putting it in his or their power to export the ſame to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account.

Reſolved, That we will neither import any ſlave or ſlaves, nor purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves, imported or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the firſt day of November next.

Reſolved, That we will not uſe, nor ſuffer Eaſt-India Tea to be uſed in our families, after the tenth day of September next; and that we will conſider all perſons in this province, not complying with this Reſolve, to be enemies to their country.

Reſolved, That the venders of merchandize within this province ought not to take advantage of reſolves relating to non-importation in this province, or elſewhere; but ought to ſell their goods and merchandize, which they have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to ſell them within three months laſt paſt.

Reſolved, That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will not maintain any the leaſt trade, dealing or commercial intercourſe, with any Colony on this continent, or with any city or town, or with any individual in ſuch colony, city or town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect, to adopt and carry into execution ſuch general plan as ſhall be agreed to in the continental Congreſs.

Reſolved, That we approve of the propoſal of a General Congreſs to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the preſent ſtate of Britiſh America, and to take ſuch meaſures as they may deem prudent, to effect the purpoſe of deſcribing with certainty the rights of Americans, repairing the breaches made in thoſe rights, and for guarding them for the future from any ſuch violations, done under the ſanction of public authority.

Reſolved, That WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, and RICHARD CASWELL, Eſquires, and every of them, be Deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs; and they are hereby inveſted with ſuch powers as may make any acts done by them, or conſent given, in behalf of this province, obligatory in honour upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not an alien to his country's good, and an apoſtate to the liberties of America.

Reſolved, That they view the attempts made by the Miniſter upon the town of Boſton, as a prelude to a general attack upon the rights of the other Colonies, and that upon the ſucceſs of this depends, in a great meaſure, the happineſs of America, in its preſent race, and in poſterity; and that therefore it becomes our duty to contribute, in proportion to our abilities, to eaſe the burdens impoſed upon that town, for their virtuous oppoſition to the Revenue Acts, that they may be enabled to perſiſt in a prudent and manly oppoſition to the ſchemes of Parliament, and render its dangerous deſigns abortive.

Reſolved, That liberty is the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and that it is the duty, and will be the endeavour of us, as Britiſh Americans, to tranſmit this happy conſtitution to our poſterity, in a ſtate, if poſſible, better than we found it; and that to ſuffer it to undergo a change, which may impair that invaluable bleſſing, would be to diſgrace thoſe anceſtors, who, at the expence of their blood, purchaſed thoſe privileges, which their degenerate poſterity are too weak, or too wicked, to maintain inviolate.

Reſolved, That at every future provincial meeting, when any diviſion ſhall happen, the method to be obſerved ſhall be, to vote by the counties and towns having a right to ſend Members to Aſſembly, that ſhall be repreſented at every ſuch meeting; and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral counties, that a Committee of five perſons be choſen in each county, by ſuch perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual care that theſe reſolves be properly obſerved, and to correſpond occaſionally with the provincial Committee of Correſpondence of this province.

Reſolved, That each and every county in this province raiſe as ſpeedily as poſſible the ſum of £. 20 proclamation money, and pay the ſame into the hands of Richard Caſwell, Eſq; to be by him equally divided among the Delegates appointed to attend the General Congreſs at Philadelphia, as a recompence for their trouble and expence in attending the ſaid Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the Moderator of this meeting, and in caſe of his death, that SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; be impowered, on any future occaſion that may require it, to convene the ſeveral Deputies of this province (which now are, or hereafter ſhall be choſen) at ſuch time and place as he ſhall think proper. And in caſe of the death or abſence of any Deputy, it is recommended that another be choſen in his ſtead.

Reſolved, That the following be INSTRUCTIONS for the DEPUTIES appointed to meet in GENERAL CONGRESS on the part of this Colony, *to wit*.

That they expreſs our ſincere attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign King *George* the Third, and our determined reſolution to ſupport his lawful authority in this province; at the ſame time, that we cannot depart from a ſteady adherence to the firſt law of nature, a firm and reſolute defence of our perſons and properties, againſt all unconſtitutional incroachments whatſoever.

That they aſſert our rights to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, particularly that of paying no Taxes or Duties but with our own conſent; and that the legiſlature of this province have the excluſive power of making laws to regulate our internal polity, ſubject to his Majeſty's diſallowance.

That ſhould the Britiſh Parliament continue to exerciſe the power of levying Taxes and Duties on the Colonies, and making laws to bind them in all caſes whatſoever, ſuch laws muſt be highly unconſtitutional and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of Britiſh America, who have not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot have a fair and equal repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament; and that theſe diſadvantages muſt be greatly inhanced by the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, inimical to the Colonies, the influence of whoſe reports cannot be guarded againſt, by reaſon of the diſtance of America from them; or as has been unhappily experienced in the caſe of the town of Boſton, when the ears of adminiſtration have been ſhut againſt every attempt to vindicate a people, who claimed only the right of being heard in their own defence.

That therefore, till we obtain an explicit declaration and acknowledgment of our rights, we agree to ſtop all imports from Great-Britain after the 1ſt day of *January*, 1775, and that we will not export any of our commodities to Great-Britain after the 1ſt day of *October*, 1775.

That they concur with the Delegates or Deputies from the other Colonies in ſuch regulations, addreſſes or remonſtrances, as may be deemed moſt probable to reſtore a laſting harmony and good underſtanding with Great-Britain, a circumſtance we moſt ſincerely and ardently deſire; and that they agree with the majority of them in all neceſſary meaſures for promoting a redreſs of ſuch grievances as may come under their conſideration.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. *John Harvey*, Eſq; Moderator, for his faithful exerciſe of that office, and the ſervices he has thereby rendered to this province, and the friends of America in general. JOHN HARVEY, Moderator.

Ten or eleven days preceding the above meeting the Governor iſſued the following proclamation.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſs.

By his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, that meetings and aſſemblies of the inhabitants of this province have been in ſome of the counties and towns thereof already held, and are in others appointed to be held, without any legal authority—and that reſolves have been entered into, and plans concerted, in ſuch meetings as are paſſed, derogatory to his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that there is reaſon to apprehend the ſame inflammatory, diſloyal and indecent meaſures, may be adopted in ſuch future aſſemblies, inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this government, and tending to excite clamour and diſcontent among his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province: I have thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, proceedings ſo illegal and unwarrantable in their nature, and in their effect ſo obviouſly injurious to the welfare of this country: And to this end I do hereby ſtrictly require and enjoin, on their allegiance, all and every his Majeſty's ſubjects to forbear to attend at any ſuch illegal meetings, and that they do diſcourage and prevent the ſame by all and every means in their power; and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent as far as in them lies, the Meeting of certain Deputies, ſaid to be appointed to be held at Newbern on the 25th inſtant. And I do more eſpecially charge, require and command, all and every his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting herein to the utmoſt of their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſaid province, at Newbern, this 13th day of Auguſt, 1774, and in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign.

JOSIAH MARTIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his Excellency's Command,
JAMES PARRATT, D. Secretary.

BOSTON, September 5.

The following is a copy of a letter, ſaid to be wrote by General Brattle to the Commander in Chief, viz.

Cambridge, Auguſt 20, 1774.

MR. Brattle preſents his duty to his Excellency Gov. Gage, he apprehends it his duty to acquaint his Excellency from time to time of every thing he hears and knows to be true, and is of importance in theſe troubleſome times, which is the apology Mr. Brattle makes for troubling the General with this letter. Capt. Minot of Concord, a very worthy man, this minute informed Mr. Brattle that there had been repeatedly made preſſing applications to him to warn his company to meet at one minute's warning, equipped with arms and ammunition, according to law; he had conſtantly denied them, adding, if he did not gratify them, he ſhould be conſtrained to quit his farms and town; Mr. Brattle told him he had better do that, than loſe his life and be hanged for a rebel; he obſerved that many Captains had done it, though not in the regiment to which he belongs, which was and is under Col. Eliſha Jones, but in a neighbouring regiment.

Mr. Brattle begs leave humbly to quere, Whether it would not be beſt that there ſhould not be one commiſſion officer of the militia in the province.

This morning the ſelect men of Medford, came and received their town ſtock of powder, which was in the arſenal on Quarry-Hill, ſo that there is now therein the King's powder only, which ſhall remain there as a ſacred depoſitum, till ordered out by the Captain General.

To his Excellency General Gage, &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC.

Boſton, September 2, 1774.

I Think it but juſtice to myſelf to give an accouut of my conduct, for which I am blamed, and to obviate ſome miſtakes which are believed. His Excellency Governor Gage wrote me in the words following: "*Sir, As I am informed there are ſeveral military ſtores in your charge at Cambridge, I beg the favour of you to ſend me a return of them, as ſoon as convenient, ſpecifying the different ſorts of each.* T. Gage. *To Major General Brattle.*"——Which order I obeyed. The like I did to Governors Pownal, Bernard and Hutchinſon; in doing of which, every ſoldier will ſay I did but my duty. But it is affirmed I adviſed the Governor to remove the powder; this I poſitively deny, becauſe it is abſolutely falſe. It never ſo much as entered into my mind or thought. After I had made my return, I never heard one word about the affair till the night before laſt, when Sheriff Phipps came to my houſe, with the Governor's order to deliver him the powder and guns. The keys of the powder-houſe I then delivered him, and wrote to Mr. Maſon, who had the care of the guns under me, to deliver them, which I ſuppoſe he did. Both I imagine were taken, but where tranſported I know not. I wrote to the Governor what is contained in the hand-bill lately printed. I did not write the Governor the grounds and reaſons of the quere therein contained, but I will now mention them. They proceeded from a real regard both to the Commiſſion Officers and the province: Firſt, to the Commiſſion Officers—I thought, and ſtill think, it was beſt for them, many of whom I thought would be unwilling to iſſue their warrants, and if they did not, I apprehended they might meet with ſome difficulty; and thoſe that did, I was not convinced ſo great good would reſult therefrom, as if another method was taken. Secondly, I thought, and ſtill think, it would be much better for the province; for ſuppoſing there was not one Commiſſion Officer for the preſent in it, what damage could the province ſuſtain? It may be anſwered, Commiſſion Officers are ſuppoſed to be moſt underſtanding in military affairs; I grant it: But ſuppoſing their commiſſions were vacated—ſuppoſing the reſpective companies in the province were diſpoſed and determined to do any one matter or thing, which they imagined to be for its ſafety, and proper perſons were to be employed to lead them, &c. doth their not having commiſſions in the leaſt unfit them from being employed in the particular ſervices they may be choſen to execute? and in this way cannot any one conceive, that ſome bad conſequences might be poſſibly prevented. Is it not eaſy to conceive that the Commiſſion Officers, leading their reſpective Companies, might, in the eyes of the judicious, be looked upon more blameable in doing ſuch and ſuch things, than they would be if they were not Military Officers, and did not act under commiſſion? Might not the difference, with reſpect to the province, be looked upon very great both at home and here? It was ſuggeſted, that General Gage demanded the towns ſtocks of powder; this certainly he did not—the above order ſpeaks for itſelf. As I would not have delivered the Provincial powder to any one but to his Excellency, or order, ſo the towns ſtocks I would have delivered to none but the Selectmen, or their order. Upon the whole, the threatnings I have met with, my baniſhment from my own home, the place of my nativity, my houſe being ſearched, though I am informed it was without damage, and the ſenſe of the people touching my conduct, &c. cannot but be grievous, yet this grief is much leſſened by the pleaſure ariſing in my mind, from a conſciouſneſs that I am a friend to my country, and, in the above inſtances, that I really acted according to my beſt judgment for its true intereſt. I am extremely ſorry for what has taken place. I hope I may be forgiven, and deſire it of all that may be offended, ſince I acted from an honeſt, friendly principle, though it might be a miſtaken one. W. BRATTLE.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BRINGHURST,
At his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WARRINGTON SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 7, London ſeaming twine, beſt upper-band Ticklenburg, a few hogſheads of choice Tortola RUM, and ſome ſmall bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

FINE BOTTLED PORTER,
In Caſks of Six Dozen each, LATELY IMPORTED,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSHUA FISHER, and *SONS*.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the laſt evening, a Dutch ſervan, named *Johann Dewald Steffe*, about 19 years old, well ſet, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, full faced, much pockfretten, has ſmall dark eyes, ſhort dark hair, that appears not fully grown ſince it was cut off, ſteps ſhort in his walk; had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, with a large patch acroſs the ſhoulders, tow trowſers, pretty much worn, old neats leather ſhoes, old wool hat, cut round the brim, that has been worn in a mill, and endeavours uſed to get the meal off it, his other clothes, if any, not known; came from Germany to Philadelphia about one year paſt; he has broke or put out of joint his right arm in his own country, as he ſays, ſo that he has not the ſame ſtrength in it as the other, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, is apt to talk of what he can do, but knows very little about milling, flatting or farming, &c. &c. apt to change his name, this being the third time of his running away, and has found means to get a ſmall ſum of money. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward.

† ROBERT PAUL.

Gloceſter County, June 24, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, one of the overſeers of the poor of Waterford townſhip, in the ſaid county, a ſtray ſorrel MARE, ſhe is about 13 hands high, about 5 years old this ſpring, hath a kind of ſtar down between her eyes; the ſaid ſtray came to the plantation of Thomas Holmes, of ſaid townſhip, ſome time in April, 1773, where ſhe hath been until the 17th inſtant. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of by public ſale, in three months from the date hereof, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, will be applied as the law in ſuch caſes directs, by SAMUEL BURROUGH, junior. ‖ 2m.

A CALICOE PRINTING MANUFACTORY and BLEACH-YARD, is juſt opened, near the Glaſs-Houſe, at the upper end of Kenſington, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia;

CAPE-MAY, July 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY STEERS and ſpayed HEIFERS, of four and five Years old each, ſeven OXEN, and a few Milch COWS. Enquire of AARON LEAMING. ‖ 7ſ6.

Juſt imported, on board the Snow Sally, Captain Stephen Jones, Maſter, from England,

A NUMBER of healthy, ſtout Engliſh and Welſh Servants and Redemptioners, and a few Palatines; amongſt whom are the following tradeſmen, viz. Blackſmiths, watch-makers, copperſmiths, taylors, ſhoemakers, ſhip-carpenters and caulkers, weavers cabinet-makers, ſhip-joiners, nailers, engravers, copperplate printers, plaiſterers, bricklayers, ſawyers, and painters. Alſo ſchoolmaſters, clerks and book-keepers, farmers and labourers, and ſome lively ſmart boys, fit for various other employments, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Captain on board the veſſel, off Walnut-ſtreet wharff, or of § MEASE and CALDWELL.

RUN away (on the night of the 14th inſtant) from the Subſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a native Iriſh ſervant MAN, named MAURICE FITZGERALD, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is a ſtrong well-ſet fellow, pale faced, has lightiſh brown hair, his left thumb cut a little below the nail, has a ſcar on his little finger of the ſame hand, he is pretty ſubtle, but not talkative; has a little of the brogue, he can both read and write a little: Had on took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, with round cuffs and metal buttons, lined with brown linſey; an old patched ſhirt, an half-worn felt hat, a pair of ſtrong old ſhoes ſoaled and tied with ſtrings, and a pair of pretty good tow trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL WILLS.

Seaſoned Inch PINE BOARDS,
Fit for immediate Uſe,
One Hundred Thouſand Feet, to be ſold. For Terms,
Apply to JAMES and DRINKER.

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 3d inſtant, a black and white COW, with a dull brand on both her horns, and only the letter H to be perceived on one of them, ſhe is cropt, and has a ſlit in her off ear; ſhe has ſome white in her face, and on her fore feet, and a good deal on her hind feet, and the end of her tail alſo white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶